



Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

BOOK NOTES.

Psychology. An Introductory Study of the Structure and Function of Human Consciousness, by JAMES ROWLAND ANGEL. Henry Holt & Co., New York, 1904. pp. 402.

Instead of devoting his energy to investigating the structure of mind this author deals more with its functional and genetic phases. He is quite as interested to determine how consciousness develops and operates as to discover its constituent elements. It is designed as an introductory text book. After treating problems and methods, the psycho-physical organism of the nervous system and the relations of consciousness to neural action, the author passes to attention, discrimination, association, sensation, perception in its spatial and temporal relations, imagination, memory, meaning and concepts, judgment, forms and functions of reasoning, the affective elements, feeling, reflex action, instinct, nature and a general theory of emotion and volition, and the relation of the latter to interest, effort and desire, character and will, and finally self. The book is attractively gotten up and we may readily pardon the author for giving somewhat undue space to the topics he has himself especially investigated.

An Introduction to Psychology, by J. CLARK MURRAY. Little, Brown & Co., Boston, 1904. pp. 517.

The author's handbook of psychology passed through several editions with little change. It is here issued under a new title after a revision that involved the entire rewriting of many parts. The general plan of the old book, however, remains the same. Under the first division, "General Psychology," the elements of mind, special senses, mental processes, association, suggestion, comparison, etc., are treated. Under "Special Psychology," cognition, perception, abstraction, reasoning, ideation, illusion, relativity of knowledge, feelings, and finally, volitions, are characterized. The work is a good and able statement of rather old-fashioned mental philosophy. It appears to represent the intellectual life of a professor of this subject with many years of honest, earnest labor as a teacher behind him.

Interrogative Thought and the Means of Its Expression, by EDWARD T. OWEN. Transactions of the Wisconsin Academy of Science, Arts and Letters. Vol. XIV. Madison, 1903. pp. 356-470.

The main results of this investigation exhibit the question as the final term in a crescendo consisting of expressions, first, suggestive, giving only what is conceived; second, assertive, vouching assurance of the conception; third, imperative, assurance of desire, and fourth, interrogative, giving assurance of desire for information as to what is conceived. The work as a whole consists of an admirable but somewhat minute analysis of what in both thought and expression is involved in interrogation.

Untersuchungen zur Gegenstandstheorie und Psychologie, von A. MEINONG. Johann Ambrosius Barth, Leipzig, 1904. pp. 634. Pr. M. 18.

This is a memorial volume celebrating the close of the tenth year of the psychological laboratory at the University of Graz. It con-

tains eleven investigations as follows: On the Theory of the Object; on the Basis of this Theory; on Investigations in Measurements; on the Economy of Thought; on the Psychology of Comprehending Forms; on the Distraction of the Checker-board Pattern; a New Proof of the Specific Brightness of Color; Production of Conceptions; the Absolute; the Strikingness of Colors; and Anti-voluntaristic Basis of the Theory of Youth; and on the Nature of Fantasy, Feeling and Desire.

Analytic Interest Psychology and Synthetic Philosophy, by J. S. ENGLE. King Bros., Baltimore, 1904. pp. 295.

This whole work is based upon an introspective study of the principle of interest in the mind together with a critical examination of psychological teaching. What is called the interest-movement is the basis of meaning. "In all consciousness the new glint of meaning is incubated by the aid of instinctive interest-movement processes flashing in their instinctive meaning-glints until this particular interest movement bursts into a new glint of meaning, i. e., a judgment-burst or new meaning-glint." The categories are explained by meaning-survivals. The author also has a new apologetic for the New Testament. We do not pretend to have fathomed all the depths of this attempt to reconstruct the whole philosophic field. The author has not written himself clear, has evidently read and thought in somewhat restricted fields, but his book is not without significance as expressing the sense of a vigorous, youthful mind that radical new constructions impend.

Psychology: An account of the principal mental phenomena with numerous examples, by ALFRED COOK. Hinds, Noble & Eldredge, New York, 1904. pp. 386.

The author is eminently a "free lance." Here are his sixteen chapters: Sensation, Perception, Fantasy, Memory, Imagination, Conception, Judgment, Reason, Systematization, Invention, Volition, Desire, Affection, Emotion, Destiny, Origin. The author lets himself go in a very remarkable way, and deals far more lavishly with illustrations than with definitions. Ancient history and mythology, science, commerce, agriculture, music, art, religion, poetry, abound and make the book at least chatty. We should like immensely to see how this book would work as a text for any class or grade of students. It is intended to be eminently teachable, and to be an introduction to the studies of the mind.

Archiv für die gesammte Psychologie. Herausgegeben von E. Meumann. IV, Band, 1. u. 2. Heft. Wilhelm Engelmann, Leipzig, 1904. pp. 288+32.

In this interesting number Meumann and Ebert discuss the basal psychological question of practice in the field of memory, and Geiger treats of the psychology of the emotional factors and their connection. Interesting reviews follow.

Archives de Psychologie. Publiées par Th. Flournoy et Ed. Claparède. Tome III. No. 12. Juillet, 1904. H. Kündig, Genève, 1904. pp. 416. 3 fr. 50.

Trabajos del Laboratorio de Investigaciones Biológicas de la Universidad de Madrid. Publicados por S. Ramón Cajal. Tomo III, Diciembre, 1904. Nicolás Moya, Madrid. pp. 297.

This volume is a continuation of this author's compendious work describing his own researches on the brain and the nervous system based upon the investigations in his own laboratory. The articles are

Physiological Mechanism of Natural Immunity; The Neurofibrillar Reticulum of the Retina; Lesions of the Reticulum of the Nervous Cells in Rabies; New Methods of Staining Neuroglia and the Neurofibrillæ; the Morphological Variations of the Nervous Reticulum of Invertebrates and Vertebrates under the influence of Natural Conditions.

Travaux des Années 1903-1904, publiés sous la direction de A. Mosso. Laboratoire de Physiologie de l'Université de Turin. Extraits des Archives italiennes de Biologie, t. XL-XLI. Hermann Loescher, Turin, 1904. pp. 212.

In this volume we have a number of studies interesting for the psychologist. The first is by Kiesow on the velocity of stimulus in a sensory nerve. Other topics are the variations in the alkalinity of the blood on Mt. Rosa, the action of spinal sense on the tonicity of the muscles of respiration, on apnoea produced by oxygen, on the arrest of respiration in asphyxia, a theory of tonicity based on double innervation.

Der Scheintod der Neugeborenen, II. Klinischer Theil, von LUDWIG KNAPP. Wilhelm Brahmüller, Leipzig, 1904. pp. 179.

This monograph treats first of the idea and definition of the apparent death often observed in new born children. Later chapters discuss its physiology, pathology, aetiology, statistics, diagnosis, symptomatology, its immediate and later results, its prognosis, prophylaxis, and treatment. To each topic a valuable bibliography is appended.

Ueber das Studium der Sprachkurven, von E. W. SCRIPTURE. Annales der Naturphilosophie. 4th Vol., p. 28-46. Veit & Comp, Leipzig, 1904.

Moths and Butterflies, by MARY C. DICKERSON. Ginn & Co., Boston, 1901. pp. 344.

Here we have an insect book of an elementary nature interpreting habit and structure as responsive adaptations to surroundings and as interpreting signs of blood relationship. The author has had much experience in teaching grammar grade students in this subject, but she has the fatal error of the pedagogue that the number of topics and range must be sacrificed to thoroughness of method. Happily, however, she does not carry this principle, which has trivialized so many text books, so far as to interfere with the really great merit of her book. Ten butterflies, ten moths, with several varieties given of some species, are first of all set forth, and then in the third part relationships and practical suggestions follow. The book is illustrated with 233 very good cuts. On the whole the work is a valuable addition to the resources of the teacher in these fields.

The Eyes of the Blind Vertebrates of North America. The History of the Eye of the Blind Fish Amblyopsis from its Appearance to its Disintegration in Old Age, by CARL H. EIGENMANN. (Contributions from the Zoölogical Laboratory of Indiana University, No. 50.) Reprinted from the Mark Anniversary Volume, Art. IX, pp. 167-204. 1903.

Contributions to the Study and Behavior of Lower Organisms. By HERBERT S. JENNINGS. Published by the Carnegie Institution of Washington, D. C., 1904. pp. 256.

All students of the psychic life of lower organisms will welcome this stately volume, collecting and unifying, as it does, the many valuable studies of Prof. Jennings. Many of them, as they first appeared,

have been already reviewed in our pages. Together they constitute a contribution of great value.

Annual Report of the Board of Regents of the Smithsonian Institution for the year ending June 30, 1903. Government Printing Office, Washington, 1904. pp. 876.

This volume, just out, spreads before its readers perhaps the most interesting bill of fare that the Institution has ever presented. The list of plates alone covers four pages and the appendix contains some fifty articles that have been extremely well selected and are of great interest.

Multiple Personality. An Experimental Investigation into the Nature of Human Individuality, by BORIS SIDIS and SIMON P. GOODHART. D. Appleton & Co., New York, 1905. pp. 462.

The most interesting part of this book is the very detailed description of a case of a vigorous and educated man who by an accident lost all record of his earlier life and was systematically observed and educated for a few months until, after an alternating period, the normal existence arose again from the unconscious. Few cases have been more fully studied and are more interesting. In the third part, entitled "Consciousness and Multiple Personality," many other cases of an analogous kind are briefly referred to and various conclusions are reached concerning the hypnoesthetic state which are not, however, especially new.

Grundlinien einer Psychologie der Hysterie, von WILLY HELLPACH. Wilhelm Engelmann, Leipzig, 1904. pp. 502. Pr. M. 9.—

The writer first describes the development of the problem of hysteria from Charcot. He gives the idea of the disease, the logic of its psycho-pathology. In the second part he passes to analysis, discussing here suggestion and psychic causality, the hysterical disturbances of emotion and sensation, the hysterical intellect, the psychophysic law from the standard of the psychology of hysteria. In the third part, which is far more interesting, the genesis of the disorder is discussed. Its sources are found in the psychic conditions of the child, in excessive pressure, and readiness to be influenced. Auto suggestion helps unfoldment of the hysterical state, and suggestibility often leads to a divided ego. The plastic age is that which is most liable. Very interesting are the processes of overcoming this distemper.

Beiträge zur pädagogischen Pathologie, von ARNO FUCHS. V. Heft: Dispositionsschwankungen bei normalen und schwachsinnigen Kindern. C. Bertelsmann, Gütersloh, 1904. pp. 62.

By careful empirical study the author finds a marked difference in the disposition of the normal and the weak-minded child. Upon his data he develops a theory of moods or changes of disposition which he holds capable of being unfolded into a system of remedial pedagogy. Caprice and a capricious will are one of the most characteristic signs of mental and moral defect.

The Annals of Psychical Science. January, 1905. First year, No. 1. London, W. C., pp. 65.

This new journal is addressed to those whose experience has brought them face to face with the mystic phenomena of psychic life. The directors of this enterprise are Dr. Dariex and Charles Richet, with whom are associated Professor Crookes, Flammarion, Lombroso, Morcelli, Ochorowicz, and Schrenck-Notzing. This number is essentially devoted to a long article by the President-elect of the Society for Psychical Research, Professor Richet, on the subject, "Should the Phe-

nomena of Spiritism be seriously studied?" He concludes that there is no contradiction between spiritism and science, that the evidence for the latter is now so voluminous that it cannot be rejected without partial and serious preliminary study, that science is at present so elementary compared to what it will be that much more is possible than we now grant, and that the admitted absurdities of spiritism are not of a nature to prevent *a priori* our studying the experimental facts. He holds that there are some mediums who have never cheated. The seventeen pages of notes are confined to a few publications strictly in the line of the journal, and the content of the next number is to be Stanton-Moses, and two cases, one of lucidity and one of clairvoyance.

Unconscious Therapeutics; or, The Personality of the Physician, by ALFRED T. SCHOFIELD. P. Blakiston's Sons & Co., Phila., 1904. pp. 317.

A Manual on Mental Abnormalities, by J. T. SEARCY. Alabama Medical Journal, Sept., 1904. Tuscaloosa, Ala., pp. 22.

A System of Metaphysics, by GEORGE STUART FULLERTON. The Macmillan Co., New York, 1904. pp. 627.

All philosophic thinkers will welcome this systematic presentation of the author's views. Many special chapters of this work have appeared in various journals. Now we have what might be fairly called the author's philosophical system developed with great detail in four parts devoted respectively to the content of consciousness, the external world, mind and matter, other minds, and the realm of minds. Of the author's great ability and of the thoroughness of his long period of apprenticeship to the questions he here treats there can be no doubt, although he quotes very little and refers to literature very rarely. Without having read the work entire, but having glanced at a number of special chapters and sections, the chief criticism of the writer of this review would be prolixity. Could the author's theories have been put in a fraction, and a rather small one, of the 627 large pages of this book, we believe they would have gained very greatly in force of presentation and also have been made thus accessible to many minds who cannot possibly find the time to glean meanings diffused over so much space. This criticism is written from the standpoint of one disposed to sympathize in general with such of the author's positions as he has understood.

Abhandlungen der Fries' schen Schule. Herausgegeben von Gerhard Hessenberg, Karl Kaiser & Leonard Nelson. Vandenhoeck & Ruprecht, Göttingen, 1904. pp. 190. Pr. M. 4.-

This first volume contains three articles, one entitled The Critical Method and the Relation of Psychology to Philosophy, by Nelson. The second is upon the Idea and Problem of Natural Philosophy, and the third on the Idea of the Infinite in Mathematics.

La Science et l'Hypothèse, par H. POINCARÉ. Ernest Flammarion, Paris. pp. 284.

Mankind in the Making, by H. G. WELLS. Chapman & Hall, London, 1904. 2nd ed. pp. 429.

Human Nature and Morals according to August Comte, by JOHN K. INGRAM. Adam & Charles Black, London, 1901. pp. 115.

La Philosophie Naturelle Intégrale et les Rudiments des Sciences Exactes, par A. RIST. Première Partie. A. Hermann, Paris, 1904. pp. 131.

The chief topics here discussed are prolegomena of geometries and of

numerical analysis, numerical calculus as the proper domain of arithmetic, addition and subtraction, numbers and their valuations.

The Taste-Names of Primitive Peoples, by CHARLES S. MYERS. The British Journal of Psychology, Vol. I, Part 2, June, 1904. University Press, Cambridge. pp. 117-126.

Archiv für Rassen- und Gesellschafts-Biologie einschliesslich Rassen- und Gesellschafts-Hygiene. Herausgegeben von Alfred Ploetz in Verbindung mit Hermann Friedmann, A. Nordenholz, und Ludwig Plate. I. Jahrgang. 2. Heft. März, 1904. Berlin. pp. 161-320.

Pictorial Composition and the Critical Judgment of Pictures, by H. R. POORE, A. N. A. Second edition, revised. New York: The Baker and Taylor Co. pp. 282.

Mr. Poore's work is divided into three sections. The first (about two-thirds of the book) treats of the mechanics of pictorial composition: questions of arrangement of items within the picture space so as to guide the eye of the beholder in the way it should go, of balance of parts, of the management of light and shade, and other similar matters. The second treats briefly of the aesthetics of composition, dealing in part with the operation of principles already touched upon, but now in more far reaching relations, and in part with new ones: Suggestiveness, Mystery, Reserve, Finish. The third takes up, under the caption of "The Critical Judgment of Pictures," still other more general matters influencing the successful production and enjoyment of pictures. The discussions of the work are made concrete by eighty or more half-tone plates. An appendix, summing up the chief points of the work, and an index bring the volume to a close.

Psychologists who are interested in aesthetics will find in Mr. Poore's work a very valuable collection of facts and observations gathered by an artist of experience and generally ripened for psychological discussion. Certain pages in the first section especially might be transferred almost bodily to an account of the natural habits of visual attention, a matter upon which yet further light would be acceptable.

Principles of Architectural Composition; An attempt to Order and Phrase Ideas which have hitherto been only felt by the Instinctive Taste of Designers, by JOHN BEVERLY ROBINSON, with an Introduction by Russell Sturgis. New York: The Architectural Record Co., 1899, pp. x+135, fully illustrated.

This study does for architectural forms and groupings very much the same thing that Poore's work does for pictorial composition. It may be commended in the same way and for the same reasons to all who are interested in the psychology of the perception of beauty in visible form. The exposition is especially clear and to the point.